

FBIS-EEU-80-047

Friday

7 March 1980

Vol II No 047 Supp 058

Supplement

Daily Report

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH LEADERS, FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS

EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 047 Supp 058

7 March 1980

<i>Polish Leaders, Foreign Delegates Address Eighth PZPR Congress</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Grudzien Speech [TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Feb]</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Barcikowski Address [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Feb]</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Karkoszka Speech [TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Feb]</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Kania Committee Report [TRYBUNA LUDU 16-17 Feb]</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>SED's Verner Addresses Proceedings</i> <i>[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Feb]</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>CSSR's Bilak Speech [Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Feb]</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Cazacu Delivers RCP Message [SCINTEIA 13 Feb]</i>	<i>27</i>

POLISH LEADERS, FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

Grudzien Speech

AU171630 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Speech by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, at the 12 February session of the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] The seventies reaffirmed most fully the correctness of the strategy for the country's development mapped out by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses.

The working people of Katowice Voivodship have welcomed the eighth congress in the same way as the people of all regions of Poland have done--by favorable results of work and production.

In the seventies the value of Katowice Voivodship's industrial production more than doubled and amounted to 2472 billion in 1979. At the same time, miners produced almost 8 million tons of coal in excess of their planned tasks, and metallurgical workers produced almost 400,000 tons of steel in excess of the plan. The overall export of goods increased more than 3 times and the export of goods to the second payment area increased 4 and 1/2 times. The overall value of goods exported in 1979 amounted to more than 10 million convertible zlotys. The profitability of our exports also improved by one-third, now amounting to 26.8 per every convertible zloty.

Toil of Miners and Metallurgical Workers

Between the seventh and eighth congresses miners produced 759 million tons of coal and metallurgical workers produced 33 million tons of steel.

The Katowice metallurgical combine, the work force of which has so far produced 11 million tons of steel, has begun production. The combine, which is being built by the efforts of all our people, is already making enormous contributions to the development of the Polish economy. The Katowice combine, together with the Lenin steel combine in Krakow and the Bierut steel combine in Czesochowa, are the basis of the up-to-date quality of the Polish metallurgical industry, a great outstanding symbol of indestructible Polish-Soviet friendship and a testimony to the internationalist ties linking the two fraternal peoples.

In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses the standards of the working people's social and civic awareness and professional qualifications have increased. The party's ties with the workers class and all the people have been strengthened. The role of the intelligentsia has increased considerably. The young generation of Poles has unequivocally taken the side of the party and its program.

The past years have also been a period of enhancing the strength and cohesion of the PZPR ranks and of intensifying the ideological and moral unity of the people rallied around the party.

Our people's general feeling is that the party's programmatic line is the only correct line and is fully compatible with the people's aspirations. The crux of the matter now is to insure that that line is implemented in practice in the best possible way, to remove the present obstacles and to march resolutely on.

Allow me to draw your attention to those experiences of the party organization in Silesia and the basin that concern the efforts to strengthen the role of the elements of quality in exploiting and developing our region's socioeconomic potential.

The coal industry, the annual production of which now exceeds 200 tons, is run in our voivodship by magnificent worker and engineering cadres and possesses a powerful and modern technical base and scientific-technical backup facilities of high standards.

But, as is the case with other industries, our mining industry has to work under difficult conditions, such as the generally known transportation and supply difficulties. Nevertheless, the coal mining industry is an example of the consistent implementation of its appointed tasks, which completely guarantees that the present 5-year plan will be successfully implemented and that the next 5-year period will begin under favorable auspices.

Coal Mining Industry Increases Production

We have worked out an action program to insure that in 1985 the production of coal will amount to 235 million tons. This is a very difficult task. Even now our miners are compelled to dig deeper and deeper to reach new coal seams, which is responsible not only for increases in production costs, but also for the intensification of various dangers threatening the people working underground. The present level of the concentration and intensification of mining is responsible for far-reaching upsets in the balance of the natural environment, for serious losses in housing and in communal facilities and for crucial hardships in the life of our community.

In the eighties we will reach the upper limit of the possibilities for increasing the extraction of coal in our region. That is why we believe that the Politburo report correctly stresses the need to develop the Lublin coal basin and to further expand lignite mining facilities.

What we need along with increased coal extraction is a clear improvement in the use of coal. The use of coal must be rationalized throughout the economy and, especially, in energy and coking industries. Our primary task in that connection is to create the technical conditions for effectively exploiting the poorer types of coal because the share of poor coal in the total production of coal will continue to increase.

At the same time, we must promote comprehensive activities to curb the consumption of energy in production processes, giving priority to energy-conserving sectors in the structure of national economic development. We should also see that all plants and households conserve their coal and energy.

Our activists take the view that also the issue of the comprehensive processing of coal and coal derivatives into the products that the country's economy must have, that, in particular, the development of chemistry requires and that are most profitable as export should be urgently tackled in practical activities. The tasks in that connection involve particularly coal gasification, the processing of tar derived from gas and the chemical treatment of acetylene. The work of scientists has already supplied us with technically mature solutions concerning the technology of coal processing.

[paragraph continues]

In particular, those solutions concern the industrial processing of the coking products and of carbide derivatives. The institution of such technologies would help to reduce the imports of crude oil and to expand the base of the Polish chemical industry.

Training and upbringing cadres for the entire mining industry is an important task of our voivodship party organization and of the cadres working in our region. We try to be equal to that task, by seeing that young miners enjoy the proper standards of instruction and training in schools and higher schools and by developing the system of extension courses for the miners already at work. The recently organized center for cadres' extension courses in Katowice is the place for that purpose.

We also expect that the comprehensive assistance offered by all the centers of Polish science--one such center is the military technical academy, which assists our mining industry--will make it possible to effectively solve the difficult and complicated problems that the Polish mining industry will face in the eighties.

What we also need is that the industries that supply material and installations to coal mines and cooperate with the plants producing mining machinery meet the needs of mining in full and on schedule.

Katowice Metallurgical Combine Is Object of Our Pride

The commissioning of the Katowice metallurgical combine has resulted in a more intensive modernization of old metallurgical plants. The production of refined goods is being undertaken by those plants to an ever increasing extent. In 1979 alone we instituted the production of 84 new assortments, and the value of export-replacement production amounted to 410 million convertible zlotys.

The Katowice metallurgical combine now produces 25 percent of the national output of steel. The combine's production has enabled us to decisively improve the balance of trade in metallurgical products with the second payment area. The adverse balance of trade in that regard has decreased from 2.7 billion convertible zlotys in 1976 to 130 million convertible zlotys this year. At the same time, the supply of metallurgical goods to domestic buyers has increased.

But for the Katowice metallurgical combine we would have to import steel and rolled goods worth about \$1 billion.

At present we have begun the second stage of the construction of that combine. We are ready to effectively complete that stage so as to be able to obtain the first output in mid-1981. That will enable us to extend the range of modernizing the old metallurgical plants and to make changes in metallurgical production such as would favor a constant increase in the quality and modernity of industrial products and increases in the effectiveness of export. That will also insure conditions for streamlining designs and structures and thus will create conditions for reducing the national income's claims on steel.

In connection with the growing demand for iron ores the metallurgical workers take the view that we must examine the possibility of exploiting the domestic resources of iron ore and of creating comprehensive conditions for considerably expanding the use of scrap. They think that a decision should be taken on that.

We take the view that priority in our efforts to develop export should be given to the advantage of the state and the people and not to the parochial interests of industrial associations. We should focus our efforts not only on the quantitative increase in export, but also on reducing its costs and on its most profitable aspects. We also should institute the mass production of the goods that are most profitable and are most in demand.

The method of level coordination in our voivodship has become a significant level to stimulate export and to increase the production needed by the national economy. The essence of that method is direct cooperation between industrial plants and scientific research centers run by various economic organizations. On the strength of the experience we have already acquired we think that it is worth developing and propagating on a wider scale the method of level coordination also between individual voivodships. Such coordination can crucially reinforce the efforts aimed at improving the planning and management system in the national economy.

Limited resources make it imperative to be particularly careful in selecting the tasks that are most important for the further harmonization of the economy. That is particularly true of investment and modernization tasks.

Discipline of the Plan

Efforts to considerably strengthen the role and importance of the socioeconomic plan as a decisive instrument of the national economy's development are the indispensable conditions for improving our activities. Industrial enterprises and even associations have learned, in too many cases, how to manipulate the plan to obtain benefits in the form of premiums, not always in keeping with social interests. The plan must be an action directive that is completely binding on all economic units and organizations. We must resolutely struggle against the incorrect approach to the open character of the plan. The plan can be open only to a higher quality of production and a higher effectiveness of economic management--effectiveness that is achieved without the employment of additional resources and manpower, but through the complete exploitation of the actual production capacities and through the utilization of all hidden production reserves.

We think that in the present complicated situation we will be able to fully implement our socioeconomic tasks only if the economic administration continues to function with increasing efficiency, if the self-government functions of workers increase, if the role and status of the workers' self-government conferences continue to rise and if the militancy and discipline of workers' teams are constantly upgraded. Ministries and industrial associations must focus their efforts on the task to create the necessary conditions for the implementation of the planned tasks. Work forces, workers, self-government groups and plant managements should back up those efforts by rationalizing production, improving the quality of goods and upgrading the level of work organization and productivity. That is how we view those matters in the practical activities of the voivodship party organization, subordinating plans for technological progress and schedules for the implementation of investment and modernization projects to socioeconomic tasks.

The correct criteria of the evaluation of performance--criteria that take into account the true contribution of every individual and every team to our common achievements--play an enormous role in fostering people's committed attitude to socioeconomic tasks. We have achieved much useful experience in that regard and we rely on it when giving promotions to personnel, seeing that the people we entrust with responsible posts are able to cope with the tasks posed for them. We also continue to improve the present systems of bonuses and incentives as well as of moral distinctions and honors bestowed on outstanding individuals and teams. However, the present system of evaluating plants' economic performance makes it difficult to equitably evaluate the results of performance. [paragraph continues]

That is why we should gradually, comprehensively and carefully institute a cohesive system of criteria, norms and evaluation principles, which would meet the requirements of the strategy of intensive development in the eighties, creating incentives for production of higher quality and of up-to-date standards. We have already worked out such plans for iron metallurgy.

Changes in the system of criteria are an important element of the necessary improvements in the principles of the functioning of the economy. The prices for supplies also need sorting out. Such prices should help stimulate a thrifty use of raw and other materials and energy. Because those problems are extremely complicated we should solve them considerably and gradually in the eighties.

Efforts to improve the organizational structure of industry are just as important. One way to do that is to eliminate the superfluous managing bodies.

We should increasingly utilize the assistance of scientists in every field of action. As the experience of our voivodship party organization proves, that assistance is the more effective the more carefully we formulate the tasks for scientists and the more we use their achievements in order to accelerate socioeconomic progress. That has been clearly confirmed by the fact that every fourth scientific achievement used in practice in our country has been created in our voivodship.

In the Interest of Working People

In keeping with the instructions from PZPR First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek, the Katowice Voivodship party organization, in the same way as the entire party, focuses all its efforts on the task to always improve the people's living standards. We concentrate our efforts on the task to gradually eliminate capitalist heritage and we do this with the primary intention of improving the housing conditions of the workers class. During the seventies the voivodship's housing resources increased by one-third, but this was not enough to meet the actual needs. That is why, in keeping with our potential, we continue to develop our own housing capacity and to increase the extent to which it is used. By modernizing old workers settlements and by redeveloping urban centers, we take care not only to increase housing standards, but also to develop the social and technical infrastructure and the material base of education, culture and science.

The struggle against the shortcomings resulting from an enormous concentration of industry is the other basic line of our activities oriented toward man. It is enough to cite the following data: The mean density of the population throughout our voivodship amounts to 544 people per square kilometer, the total population amounting to 4 million people. Katowice Voivodship, which accounts for 2.1 percent of the country's total area, has to absorb 27.5 percent of all the air pollution produced in Poland.

Sharing Responsibility for the Country's Affairs

We are making unceasing efforts to protect the balance of the natural environment and to restore such balance wherever it has been upset. Along with efforts to thin out highly urbanized areas, we make determined efforts to modernize the industry, particularly the branches of it that pose the greatest threat to the environment. We are intensifying our efforts to insure the purity of water and air, to expand forest zones and to combat hazards to health. We also constantly extend the recreational facilities for the working people, enabling them to enjoy daily recreation.

Realizing the role and responsibility of our voivodship party organization for the country's affairs, we continue to strengthen our ties with the people and to create a climate of approval and support for party policy. That enables us to constantly enrich our activities with new, creative initiative. All our party bodies and organizations foster a style of work that aims at carefully and penetratingly listening to the views and feelings of the people and at strengthening the climate of calm and prudent discussions of even the most difficult and complicated problems.

In our party activities we attach particular importance to values such as ideological integrity, principled attitudes, uncompromising positions and resolution. Many new members, mostly young members, continue to increase the ranks of our voivodship party organization. That calls for unceasing efforts to improve ideological-education work within party ranks, to spread Marxist-Leninist knowledge and to develop a class approach to all the problems we have to tackle. We attach great importance to educating PZPR members in the spirit of responsibility for the party and the entire country.

Importance of Control Over Implementation of Tasks

Criticism and self-criticism seen as an instrument for constantly improving our performance help develop and strengthen such values. However, in order to fully use the value of criticism and self-criticism it is necessary to consistently implement the conclusions resulting from criticism. That is why we attach particularly great importance to penetrating and objective control of the implementation of the tasks posed and tackled by the party and all its bodies.

That is because control is both a valuable area in which criticism and self-criticism can develop and an effective form of implementing the results of criticism and self-criticism. Such lines of action attract the most valuable and creative people, who come to our party with the conviction that only activities in its ranks create the most extensive opportunities for launching and implementing creative projects and for participating in innovations. They attract above all the workers class, which forms the backbone of the party.

The experiences of our voivodship party organization have reaffirmed the fact that an enormous strength is present in the traditions and in the attitudes and aspirations of the workers class of large-scale industries, that the models and values formed by that class are crucial for the life of all our people and that the realization of the circumstance that the workers class is the true master of the plants, towns and country plays an important role.

That is why in our daily activities we continue to strengthen the workers class support for our party organization, seeing that our vital ties with that class are the basic condition for the party's ability to correctly implement its leading role. Today the workers class is of different quality: The level of its socialist consciousness and political culture has increased enormously. Its ardent ideological integrity, discipline and responsibility help shape the atmosphere and feelings of the people.

We are doing our best to continue those positive processes. In keeping with tradition in our region, we continue to promote the system of raising the workers class general knowledge, qualifications, culture, ideological integrity, Marxist-Leninist knowledge and skill to evaluate from the class viewpoint the complicated phenomena and processes occurring in the present epoch. This task is promoted by training chosen workers in technology, by schools for workers activists, by transition courses and a number of other forms of work with people aimed at insuring a constant flow of the best workers to the ranks of party activists and to government and management bodies. We make persevering efforts to improve and enrich that system, thus creating conditions for professional and social advancement in the process of socialist construction by the workers class associated with large-scale industries.

In the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism

We devote much attention to international affairs, to fostering internationalist attitudes and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Our voivodship party organization wholeheartedly supports the efforts by PZPR First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek to constantly deepen our ideological alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of the socialist countries and to tighten cooperation of all progressive forces in defense of peace and of the continuation of the policy of detente.

In our region, in which people vividly remember brutal national oppression and efforts to enforce Germanization, we are particularly sensitive to the dangers threatening peace and Poland from the direction of West German militarism and revanchism. That is why we seek to insure that our ideological-educational and propaganda work is effective in making the workers class, the intelligentsia and the young people realize the true intentions and the anti-Polish face of the foreign centers of ideological subversion and in unmasking the destructive and reactionary character of the views proclaimed by the few opponents of socialism in our country.

Arguments and the facts are on our side. What we must do is skillfully use them so that speculation on human ignorance and the undermining of people's faith in the meaning of the efforts for the socialist fatherland are impossible. We vividly remember the tragic experience of our people, and that is why we attach great importance to unceasing efforts to strengthen the country's security, to develop the potential of its fine armed forces--the Polish people's armed forces--and to increase the defense might of the collective alliance represented by the Warsaw Pact.

Security and peace are the supreme asset of the Polish people, and that is why its defense is the most sacred duty of our party.

Fostering patriotic attitudes--especially the socialist attitude to work as the supreme expression of patriotic attitudes--we resolutely oppose whatever is inconsistent with the norms of socialist community living and whatever implies a petit bourgeois style of life, opportunism, hypocrisy and attempts to get rich at the cost of someone else's work. We counter such attitudes and curb their range.

From this rostrum I wish to cordially and warmly greet the party organization, the workers class and all the people of Warsaw, the capital of socialist Poland and the site of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

Our voivodship party organization, the workers class rallied round it, the intelligentsia and all the working people of our region support the programmatic proposals of the Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress.

We express our full and unanimous support for the position presented by Comrade Edward Gierek in the Politburo report. We propose that those two documents be taken as the basis of our congress' decisions.

Comrade delegates, I wish to assure you that the working people in Katowice Voivodship will do their best in contributing to the implementation of the eighth congress resolutions in a way that is worthy of their aspirations and their traditions of reliable work in the service for the socialist fatherland!

Barcikowski Address

AU201230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Krakow, at the 14 February session of the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Party members and the working people are most interested in and have great hopes of our congress. Perhaps those hopes and expectations are too great, but the fact that there is such lively interest is in itself proof that the leading role of the party in the people's life has been recognized and that conditions have been created for social debates on the ways and means of implementing the aspirations of the working people. The task of our party and its congress is to point out and determine the road that corresponds to our potential and that will gradually help to translate the working people's expectations into fact. Comrade Edward Gierek's programmatic report has pointed out that road.

Krakow as Strong Industrial, Scientific and Cultural Center

The marriage of congress resolutions with the militancy and meaningful support by the most extensive masses of the working people will determine the results of the implementation of our decisions. The Krakow party organization made efforts before the congress to achieve such a state of affairs and will make such efforts in the future. I think that the congress resolutions and the way in which they will be implemented will help us in that.

Krakow and the entire country have developed in every way in the 35 years of People's Poland. That ancient Polish city is now a powerful center of industry and modern construction and an important center of science and culture. Large investments have helped to create a material base for the city's development, but what is most important is that we have trained and produced people with the highest qualifications. Krakow's cadre resources present enormous riches and constitute a basis for further development of the city complex and for Krakow's increasing contribution to the nationwide socialist achievements.

The Krakow party organization, which is composed of comrades from all social and professional communities, has also grown. Our main concern, to which we devote unceasing efforts, is to create conditions for tapping all the potential resources of the Krakow community to help implement the program for the development of the country's and the city's socialist construction. That is because if the party's efforts are matched by wide-ranging militancy and commitment of the people for the sake of achieving our appointed goals, we will be able to accomplish more and the results we have achieved will be more appreciated. We value people who have scored practical achievements and who show initiative, but initiative that they can translate into fact. We speak openly about and we counter the phenomena and attitudes that are harmful to party and socio-economic life.

Modern Production Base

We devote the keenest attention and utmost energy to the task of further developing the production of material goods, bearing in mind both the need for unceasing efforts to modernize the production base and to implement current tasks. The Krakow industry is made up of brand new plants and of old plants and plant shops, which require modernization or, virtually, replacement. The oldest shops of the Lenin metallurgical combine and of the Skawina aluminum plant will have to be modernized and their technologies updated. [paragraph continues]

We must gradually remove from the city the small plants whose production life has been completely spent and in which workers do not want to work because of bad working conditions. If we take into account the fact that our manpower resources are already limited and that they will be further limited in the future, it is natural that we support the thesis put forward in Edward Gierek's report that modernization investments should be given priority in the new 5-year period. I can tell you that we in Krakow are ready to tackle that task.

I have told you that Krakow possesses modern construction trades, which is especially true of industrial construction. Our builders share in the construction of almost all the large construction projects throughout the country and are successful in implementing foreign contracts.

Krakow Voivodship is known for a high degree of its urbanization and for its small farmland area. Bearing in mind the food needs of our conurbation, we continue to implement a program for agricultural development calculated to fully meet, through its own resources, the demand for perishable bulk products that present great transportation difficulties. That is particularly so with potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and milk. The program is being successfully implemented, which gives hope that we will achieve our goal with regard to milk as well, which is the most difficult task.

The Krakow Voivodship economy ended 1979 with favorable results. Despite great difficulties we made progress in material production, but mainly because of supply difficulties production costs went up, which adversely affected market balance. The task of correctly defining and observing major proportions of the socioeconomic plan is more acute than ever before.

Need To Improve Economic Efficiency

In light of the aforementioned experiences we give utmost attention to the position expressed by Comrade Edward Gierek's report that it is necessary to harmonize the economy and to improve its effectiveness. Those issues are closely related. The need to develop the fuel-energy base is the top task in that regard. We approve of the fact that the 1980 plan provides for increased funds for coal extraction and for energy production. No reasonable person can question that. On the contrary, such a trend should continue into the next 5-year period so that the planned fuel-energy investments that have been initiated can be effectively completed and put into production as soon as possible.

Let us note that the increased production of fuels and energy will be of crucial importance for the production of materials used by the industry and construction trades. Both metallurgy and the building materials industry are extremely sensitive to any curbs in the supply of fuels and energy. Losses suffered by the branches of those industries are difficult to make good and afflict the results of the entire economy. We must treat in the same way the development of transportation and the repairs base.

I have mentioned the problems whose solution will help to reduce strains within the national economy and to increase economic efficiency and effectiveness. We realize that, at the same time, enterprises themselves must tighten controls on use of energy, raw materials and other materials in order to reduce their consumption to a level that is really necessary to implement production tasks. Enterprises are also instrumental in solving the problem of product quality and thus of their competitiveness in foreign markets. We see great tasks for plant managements, workers self-government groups, party organizations and for our economy in that field.

Discipline of the Plan

The crux of the matter is to insure effective and disciplined implementation of the good and balanced socioeconomic plan. The overemphasis of planning tasks may disorganize the performance of enterprises. By the same token, bad implementation of the plan in enterprises creates upsets in implementation of the plan on a larger scale and in the entire production process.

An entire system of the institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, ministerial institutes and scientific research centers run by the industry has developed in Krakow, a city with long-standing university traditions, during the years of People's Poland. Higher schools, which now train cadres for all the sectors of our economic, social and cultural life, have developed in Krakow, where we have a scientific potential, which has played a great role in the postwar construction of our state and in the development of Polish science. That potential will grow still further as the large hosts of new scientific workers, a large number of whom have registered with the higher institutes and schools in the past 10 years, mature in their scientific skills.

Comprehensive Development of Science

Speaking of the comprehensive development of science, I have in mind the need for the unceasing development of humanities and arts as well as of technical and biological sciences and pure and applied research. I stress that issue because I think that much misunderstanding has arisen around it, which is beyond my comprehension and which has made a bad impression within the scientific community. The things that people keep on asking are: What is more important--arts or sciences? Pure sciences or applied sciences? The answer to those questions depends on the people who answer them, but the truth is that a developed socialist society needs upright, creative and productive sciences, capable of fulfilling all their intrinsic functions and those resulting from social development. After all, the scientific world does not consist of a single scientist and a single science. It is a world of many scientists devoted to many sciences, some of which may seem very remote from one another but which actually depend on one another to an increasing extent and which complement one another under circumstances that could not be imagined not so long ago. We know about that, we communists, who, on the basis of the scientific foundations of Marxism-Leninism, continue to shape the processes of social changes involving the material base and social consciousness.

That is why we attach great importance to the development of social sciences, which uncover the secrets of the processes occurring within the people and among the people in the course of changes and which provide premises for drawing up sociopolitical programs and decisions. Unceasing research into the phenomena occurring in that sphere is necessary if we want to deepen our knowledge of changes and of the development of man's awareness.

At the same time, we continue to implement large-scale programs for economic development. The programs produce social structural changes, but, in order to be implemented, they require technical and technological solutions corresponding to world standards.

As a rule, those solutions are based on scientific achievements translated into engineering works. The point is to quickly incorporate domestic or foreign scientific discoveries for practical application in production. To insure that that process is implemented smoothly and, in a way, naturally within the sciences themselves it is necessary to know the country's needs in that regard and to actively engage in basic research and in applying the results in engineering practice.

The mutual links between various scientific disciplines and the need for systemic research become even more obvious if we take into account the training of cadres in higher schools and the necessity for developing the skills of young scientists in institutes.

Some may ask whether we are completely satisfied with the Krakow scientific community's contribution to social and economic life. We think that the community's actual potential is greater. We continue to cooperate with Krakow scientists on the task of increasing their contribution. Among other things, we seek to tighten the enterprises' links with institutes and higher schools. We support the organization of scientific-production centers in order to facilitate the practical application of research and to back up production with selected scientific research. Our aim is to insure that the Krakow scientists make large contributions to scientific research within the framework of government and departmental programs. In the past 10 years the material base and the social facilities for academic workers and students have been greatly expanded in Krakow.

The center of Krakow is remarkable for the concentration of old historical buildings and buildings erected in the era of People's Poland. That concentration is more pronounced in Krakow than in other cities. Krakow's expansion was particularly rapid during the construction of the Lenin metallurgical combine and in the past few years, following the Central Committee decisions to accelerate the solution of the housing problem. In the past few years we have annually completed and turned over for use new apartments for 25,000-27,000 residents. We say we complete new apartments, but in fact we construct new towns. The area of urban construction is rapidly increasing, and this produces specific problems, which we tackle and try to solve.

The first problem is the process of rehabilitating the old area of the city. The fact that almost 1,000 old historical buildings, some of which are classified as valuable monuments, must be rehabilitated and refurbished illustrates the magnitude of the task. Those historic buildings are endangered, and that is why rescuing them from natural decay must be more rapid than was the case in the past.

The Entire Country Helps Preserve Krakow Monuments

In the same way as in the days when we were incomparably poorer we continued to reconstruct the Warsaw old city and the old centers of Gdansk, Wroclaw and other cities so now--with equal resolution and effectiveness--we must restore and renovate the old Krakow center. We need the country's help because the task is beyond the strength of Krakow alone.

I feel obliged to express from this rostrum my thanks to Comrade Gierek for his favorable stand on that matter and for the Politburo's decision to appoint the all-Poland social committee for renovation of Krakow under the patronage of Comrade Jablonski. That has increased the importance of Krakow's renovation and has elicited a very likely response on the part of all our people as proved by innumerable gifts in cash and in kind from our society. Another proof is the declarations by many voivodships and social and economic organizations, which have actively committed themselves to that all-national cause. The first action offered by those declarations has already begun and will be expanded this year. The initiative submitted by Opole is gaining increasing support. I feel obliged to express my thanks to delegates from voivodships and various organizations for their contribution to the task to preserve the values of the old Krakow center, which is a monument to Polish history and culture, for future generations.

I think that the other problem is much wider and concerns a large number of cities and towns. I have in mind broadly conceived public facilities, which lag behind the rapid expansion of urban areas. [paragraph continues]

Some years ago our specialists in urban development worked out a theory of the outer limits of urban expansion that must be overstepped in proportion as the number of inhabitants and the area of towns and cities increase. I think that we should take another look at that theory and reexamine our approach to the development of the urban infrastructure and of public facilities, including city transportation facilities.

Peace and Detente Are Mankind's Joint Asset

The Central Committee report and the congress have devoted much attention to our state's foreign policy, as fully justified by the present international situation. For some time now imperialist forces have intensified their actions to halt the process of detente and to rekindle the arms race, which has caused the profound and natural concern of all the sections of our society.

In that situation our activities in common with the other socialist countries in favor of detente and of constructing peaceful relations of cooperation with the states with different political systems acquire all the more urgency. Detente and peaceful cooperation are a joint asset of reasonable people. I think that our partners in the capitalist countries will be reasonable enough for the process of detente to be maintained and intensified.

In keeping with our principles, we will develop and strengthen our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Implementing that policy, our party has insured the secure development of Poland and the inviolability of its borders. Comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and CEMA countries is the basis of our economic development. Not so long ago we celebrated two important anniversaries in Krakow: the 35th anniversary of the city's liberation by the Soviet Army, saving the city from the destruction which would have followed had battles been waged in the city itself; the other anniversary marked the beginning of the construction of the Lenin metallurgical combine 30 years ago. The combine, which was built through Polish-Soviet cooperation and through the assistance of Soviet metallurgical workers, is a great forge of Poland's industrialization. This year the Lenin metallurgical combine will produce the 100th million ton of steel for the country through the efforts of the Krakow metallurgical workers smelting Soviet ore with the help of the Silesian coal mined by our miners. If we now withdraw those 100 million tons of steel from our economy, many machines, installations and facilities would disappear.

Our party organization is getting ready for the jubilee celebrations during the Lenin days, which are particularly memorable in Krakow because Lenin lived and worked in our city. As every year, this year we will present party cards to new members during the great party rally at the Lenin monument at Nowa Huta.

Immediately after this congress we will begin the election campaign for the Sejm and the people's councils. The congress resolutions will define the election platform. We should bear in mind that the reparations for elections make it possible to reach the most extensive sections of our society with those resolutions.

We will do our best to insure that the congress resolutions are effectively implemented.

Karkoszka Speech

AU202010 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Speech by Alojzy Karkoszka, PZPR Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw, at the 12 February session of the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] The years since the seventh congress have been remarkable for the consistent implementation of the strategic line adopted by our party at the beginning of the seventies. The strategy of dynamic development and the supremacy of social aims as well as the principle of work among people and for people have released the working people's great productive potential to accelerate the country's development.

With great efforts we created jobs for the young generation of the seventies, which was the largest in all the 35 years of People's Poland. At the same time, we were able to greatly increase the qualifications of our cadres and to upgrade the deployment in our economy of the cadres with secondary and higher education.

Supremacy of Social Aims

The practical implementation of the principle that social aims are supreme has clearly improved all aspects of the working people's living conditions and has helped solve many basic social problems, which were previously a source of tension and conflict. Social experience, social feelings and the facts themselves have reaffirmed the correctness of those achievements.

Thanks to the Central Committee's Leninist policy, our party--the organizer of our people's efforts--has strengthened its political unity and has stimulated the people's production and social militancy. All that has helped increase our country's strength and importance in the world. Our party has used well the opportunities and objective conditions for development and has correctly fulfilled its leading role in the people's life.

Warsaw, Poland's capital, has had an important part in the implementation of the tasks posed by party policy. Fulfilling its inspirational and organizational functions, the Warsaw party organization has developed extensive political and ideological-educational activities and has effectively directed the efforts of the workers class, scientific and cultural workers and all the Warsaw people toward implementing the program mapped out by the party. Those efforts have produced remarkable results: Industrial production has increased more than 2 and 1/2 times, exports have increased more than 3 times and productivity has increased considerably, accounting for almost all the increase in production.

Every third citizen of Warsaw Voivodship has moved into a new apartment, and the base of services for the population has been much expanded. Our society's intellectual and cultural standards have greatly increased.

Greater Party Authority

All that has been possible because of the commitment of the Warsaw working people, because of their selflessness and patriotism and because of the fact that they recognized the party program as their own, backed it to the hilt and implemented it with utmost determination. Those activities have helped to increase the authority of the Warsaw party organization, to tighten its bonds with society, to enlarge its ranks and to strengthen its worker backbone.

In the same way as throughout the country, during the great pre-congress campaign we in Warsaw honestly analyzed our achievements and shortcomings. The civic debates attested to the political and ideological maturity of our party organizations.

All the problems absorbing our society--beginning with discipline and honest work through difficulties in the market and production supplies and economic imbalances--were tackled in those debates and were presented in a mature manner, which showed that people understood the situation and that there was no room for demagoguery. At the same time, the main stream of the debates was directed toward the hidden production reserves in plants and in the activities of workers teams and managing cadres. Constructive and critical observations and feasible proposals, resulting from the direct experience of the workers class, the intelligentsia and creators of science and culture, were addressed to the local authorities, to state institutions and to departments.

The concentration of efforts to promote housing construction, food production, export production and increased economic efficiency was backed by every organization and every team. However, people expressed their great concern that the correct plans of the Central Committee had not been implemented with necessary determination. They pointed to the defects in the management and running of the economy, to the lack of boldness in action and to cases of parochialism.

People also drew attention to the need for a bolder regrouping of resources to support the sectors that can insure a more rapid harmonization of the economy and to the need for more resolute efforts to adapt economic mechanisms to the current phase of the development of production forces.

The analysis of the situation and the character of tasks as presented by the report read by our party leader, Comrade Edward Gierek, are fully consistent with the demands put forward during the pre-congress debates. They have been completely accepted by society and provide a good basis for the activities by party bodies and organizations in the coming period. The Warsaw party organization will implement the appointed tasks with utmost determination.

Great Achievements, Ambitious Tasks

The eighth party congress is taking place under the chief slogan: "For the further development of socialist Poland, for the prosperity of People's Poland." We have formulated that slogan in conditions of a progressive crisis in the world and in a situation in which many countries are facing the problem of maintaining their present development and living conditions. However, we are able to pose ambitious tasks for ourselves because we can rely on the great achievements of our socialist fatherland, on the achievements of the seventies, on the strength of our socialist community and on the great virtues of the socialist system.

The top factors that will determine progress are named by the congress guidelines and, to an even greater extent, by the Politburo's programmatic report, as increased economic efficiency, which is the main condition for implementing our party's most important goal--the good of man, the future of the family and better satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs. That orientation toward quality has met with good response and great understanding. It has also taken into account general expectations.

The Warsaw party organization, which is active in a great production and scientific center and the site of the central economic and administrative management of the state, regards as its main duty the promotion of resolute activities to increase the effectiveness of economic management. [paragraph continues]

We will focus special attention on three main problems: the complete utilization of the actual production potential, which has been greatly modernized, on activities to rationalize employment and on efforts to lower the consumption of materials and energy used in production.

For many years the production base of the Warsaw conurbation has developed with the help of intensive methods of production. However, we have not been able to fully overcome the tendencies toward the extensive methods of production. That is so because of the still prevailing conservative thinking and the conservative views on the development of technology and organization. At times that is so because of an easygoing attitude and refusal to face responsibility. We must overcome these faults if we want to tap the enormous reserves hidden in our production system.

That is all the more important if we consider that, because of the character of the production we have to promote--mainly domestic and export production--we have to achieve a higher upsurge of production than the national average. We must cope with that task without increasing employment. We must accomplish it by increasing shift intensity and promoting more rapidly the export orientation of our industries.

To Use All Production Reserves

The increase in manpower in the coming years will be rather small. That is why the exploitation of all reserves with the help of manpower rationalization is a particularly urgent task. We estimate that those reserves are considerable and that they are made up of excessive employment in administration and production and of an incomplete use of working time because of poor organization, improper attitudes and poor discipline, and because of laxity in fulfilling one's duties. The rate of production development will also depend on the supply of production materials. That is why the lowering of the ratio of materials used in production is one of the top tasks in that regard.

Science has an extensive role to play in all those spheres. The scientific research and development potential concentrated in Warsaw is very large. We strengthened it in the seventies both in higher schools and the Polish Academy of Sciences and directly in industry. Polish scientists are most committed to the implementation of the party program. They have scored many achievements of importance in world science. Young, talented and committed cadres are rapidly increasing.

However, we know that we do not exploit all the resources of science for development of the country and Warsaw and that our activities in this regard could be better related to the national economy's most urgent needs and could be more effective.

While posing new tasks for scientists, we know that there is a need for increased funds to pay for better equipment to be used in research laboratories and facilities. We must make more active efforts to strengthen the links between the industry and higher schools and the institutes run by the Polish Academy of Sciences and, above all, to have a more comprehensive presentation of problems requiring solutions. That is the joint task for the economy and science.

As a party body we will sponsor such work together with scientists and create conditions for the consistent implementation of the assumed tasks.

We think that such united activity should enable us to accelerate the efforts to improve production organization, to decisively reduce the use of materials and energy in production and to insure increased labor productivity. [paragraph continues]

All that will help to increase economic efficiency and thus to achieve more rapidly the goals of the country's socioeconomic development as mapped out in the congress documents.

Strengthening Moral-Political Unity

The program mapped out by the congress documents for the coming years is oriented toward man's welfare. We should bear in mind that the implementation of that program will be determined primarily by the people. That is why work with people, educational activities, fostering civic and committed attitudes, man's comprehensive professional and cultural development and efforts to strengthen the people's moral-political unity acquire fundamental significance.

Our party has always regarded those matters with utmost attention. We should note with satisfaction that we have achieved a great deal in that regard. The traditional patriotic values are merging with increasing intensity with the ideas of socialism and internationalism in the consciousness of our society. Qualities such as responsibility for the country's fate, modern ideas, the critical character of judgements and the awareness of civic rights and duties are spreading.

Strengthening those qualities and attitudes is an important task for the party and all its bodies and organizations. The Warsaw party organization also develops its ideological and educational activities along those lines.

We put into practice the party's general line aimed at uniting all patriotic forces in work for our fatherland. That line is rooted in the class contents of socialism and internationalism--contents which in our times express the best interests of the Polish people and of the Polish state.

It is in that spirit that we develop activities among extensive social groups--the workers class, farmers, the creative intelligentsia, scientists, technologists and young people--attaching utmost importance to the task of strengthening the party's ties with all our people and all the working people.

That is one reason why the few opponents of socialism, whom we encounter in our country, are on the periphery of social life. They have won no positions in the workers class or among young people and their influence among intellectual communities is limited to the groups that have embraced antisocialist, nationalist or cosmopolitan positions for many dozens of years. However, we do not make light of their activity because they constitute a permanent firebrand of social irritation and conflict.

With extensive social support we have waged and are waging a consistent ideological-political struggle against them. It is an effective struggle, and we will continue it, adapting the methods to the requirements of the situation.

The growing tasks make it necessary to always expand and improve our work with young people, which is an important sector of the uniform front of training the man of socialism, a front based on the harmonious cooperation of the family, schools, higher schools and enterprise. We should strengthen the work of the scout movement in secondary schools, stimulate the work with teachers, commit scientific communities to that work and promote science and culture as a driving force in general social development. We will promote our activities in that direction while implementing the eighth congress resolutions.

Peaceful Aspirations of Socialist States

The socialist states' peaceful aspirations result from the character of socialism. It is common knowledge that all throughout its history our party has made a considerable contribution to the development of peaceful policy in the world. Our militancy in that regard in the seventies merits a special mention.

Warsaw, which was so cruelly afflicted by the last war and which is a city of all the Poles and a city restored to life by the efforts of all the people, miners, steel workers, construction workers and foundry workers and by the cordial assistance offered by all regions of our country, has a particular duty to protests, to warn against the invigoration of the militarist and cold war forces and to appeal for peace, detente and international cooperation.

We are doing whatever is necessary to strengthen our society's conviction that the fatherland's security is not something granted once and for all and that we must always protect and increase it by increasing the economic and political strength of our country and by tightening our socialist alliances.

While implementing party policy, we attach and will attach great significance to the strengthening of the friendship and brotherhood of the socialist community. The ideas of the Polish-Soviet alliance have taken deep roots in the hearts and minds of the Warsaw people and have found in them a reliable support. We support all actions to strengthen that alliance. We have tightened party cooperation with the fraternal Moscow party organization and we continue to develop the cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow and between sister plants and scientific and cultural centers in our two capitals.

We will continue to strengthen those links as an important contribution to the historic cause of the friendship and brotherhood between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The program for the coming 5-year period and for the eighties has been presented in the congress documents and in Comrade Edward Gierek's report.

There is no alternative to that program. It points to great and difficult work, which we must accomplish. It is a program involving honest calculations, bold and prudent activities as well as progress to insure the country's further development and the prosperity of the people.

Kania Committee Report

AU211226 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

["Report of the Commission for Resolutions and Votes--Comrade Stanislaw Kania's Speech"]

[Text] The Commission for Resolutions and Votes, acting under the chairmanship of Comrade Edward Gierek, asks you to examine the results of its work.

Yesterday you were supplied with collected draft resolutions of the eighth congress. They include a document of the most crucial programmatic significance. In keeping with the guiding idea of the congress, we have given the following title to that document: "The Party's Tasks in the Further Development of Socialist Poland, in Developing the Polish People's Prosperity."

In line with the stand of the comrade delegates, who enjoy the trust of the entire party and who have taken the floor on many occasions during the discussion at plenary sessions and in congress working groups, we propose that the document should: 1) approve the Central Committee's report and its activities in implementing the seventh congress resolutions, and 2) approve the draft resolutions and Comrade Edward Gierek's report as the programmatic basis for party activities.

The guiding ideas of the program are further socialist transformations, which help enhance the country's resources and the people's prosperity, and the continuation of the post-December programmatic line of the sixth and seventh party congresses because this is what the party and the millions of Poles wanted when discussing the Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress.

We will continue that line under more difficult present conditions, the nature, causes and range of which are well known to this gathering. We stress the high importance of social aims and the importance of whatever compounds the prosperity of the family and the standards of society's living and working conditions, social situation, housing conditions, health care and recreation and whatever serves to stimulate and satisfy the people's cultural aspirations.

We have mapped out the main directions of the development of the national economy, the achievements of which determine the material foundations for implementing social aims. We have defined tasks in the sphere of industry, transportation, construction, agriculture and food production. The crucial condition for accomplishing those tasks is high economic efficiency, increased productivity, harmonious coordination of all the sectors of the national economy and fundamental improvements in our foreign trade. These are indivisible and mutually interdependent problems.

The draft resolution draws attention to creative and committed attitudes and to the importance of the ideological and educational activity, which helps to spread Marxist-Leninist ideology and to foster socialist awareness and socialist moral norms.

We have stressed the importance of socialist democracy, the development of which is not, after all, a gesture made by the authority vis-a-vis society. On the contrary, it is a great and permanent need of our party and our state. It cannot be separated from efforts to strengthen discipline, to counter the various infringements of moral norms, to struggle for the protection of the socialist state's interests, to obey the law and to act in favor of public order.

Those are tasks for the entire party. That is why the party bodies and organizations will cordially support all the people implementing those tasks: militia functionaries, security functionaries and employees of the prosecuting and controlling bodies and of the courts. It is because of them that every violator of the law is bound to feel badly and to be conscious of the inevitability of being arrested.

In the draft resolution we have drawn attention to the need for and the lines of ideological and organizational efforts to strengthen our Marxist-Leninist party and to improve its guiding functions vis-a-vis state bodies, its skill to mobilize society and to lead it and its role vis-a-vis our young comrades from the socialist youth unions, vis-a-vis trade unions, the cooperative movement, all social organizations and its great tasks in consolidating our people's moral-political unity.

Comrade delegates, we appeal to you to adopt the resolution on the comprehensive development of the Vistula River and on exploiting the country's water resources.

That is nothing new. The concept for the Vistula development was proposed by Comrade Edward Gierek, who presented it to the 12th Central Committee Plenum in June 1978. The Central Committee decided that a suitable program should be worked out and presented to the eighth congress.

As you can see, the point is to confirm the Central Committee's stand and to bestow the highest party status on that program.

Let everyone know that it is the wish of our congress that the Vistula should not only enrich the beauty but also the economic potential of the country. We want to eliminate forever great dangers and losses incurred by floods and to eliminate such records as the Vistula's longest wooden bridge (at Wyszogrod) in Europe and the wildness of its currents and overflowing waters.

The implementation of that program will enable the Vistula to play an important role as a vast reservoir of pure water for the people and for agriculture, as an important transportation medium and as a great source of cheap electricity.

The program also involves the entire basin of the Odra River and the seaboard and provides for the protection of the Baltic waters. It is a costly program, and that is why we have stressed in the draft resolution that it will be gradually implemented with a view to Poland's further harmonious development.

Comrades, another congress document is the draft resolution entitled: "For the Preservation of Peace, for Halting the Arms Race and for the Continuation of Detente Policy."

There is also a chapter in the general resolution on international affairs. The chapter formulates the basic lines of our foreign policy. We declare ourselves for unceasing efforts to strengthen the ideological unity and brotherhood with the CPSU and to enrich our friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We are for cementing the unity of the entire socialist community on the basis of proletarian internationalism and for the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

We express solidarity with and support for the peoples fighting against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for social and national liberation. We express our opposition to Chinese hegemonist policy directed against the socialist countries and the national liberation movements and favoring the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The draft resolution defines the position of our party on the current international situation, which is full of tensions and which is developing in a dangerous direction. It constitutes a threat to detente and a step toward cold war.

Imperialism and the NATO military grouping are responsible for that. Despite the familiar peace initiative launched by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, that group has adopted the ominous decision to produce and deploy hundreds and hundreds of new missiles aimed at Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Poland has a particular right and duty to warn the world against the dangers of war. Our history has shaped a great national conviction that Poland must never again make mistakes in evaluating threats and the endurance of the guarantees of its own security and the worth of its alliances. [paragraph continues]

That is why the unceasing defense vigilance kept with dedication and effectiveness by the Polish Armed Forces in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army and all the armies of the socialist community countries is so important.

We propose that the resolution should record the initiative put forward by our leader, Comrade Edward Gierek, to the effect that our heroic capital should host a European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Comrade delegates, the last document to be approved by the congress is the appeal "for the universal support for the eighth congress resolutions as the basis of the platform of the National Unity Front in the elections to the Sejm and the voivodship people's councils."

The title of that document clearly expresses its essence. We are convinced that all the National Unity Front forces, our allies in the ZSL and the Democratic Party and all social organizations will fully support that program.

We count on the support of all our people because we determine the priority of aims and tasks in the interest of the people.

We go to the people with an action program for all those to whom Poland and its future is dear, and not with a list of promises.

Comrade delegates, the Commission for Resolutions and Votes has submitted to you the second drafts of resolutions and decisions. We have taken into account the Central Committee guidelines for the congress, because they were fully supported by the all-party and all-Poland discussions, which produced an unusually rich yield expressing the wisdom of the communists and nonparty people.

We have keenly observed the congress debates and have thoroughly examined your proposals on the original draft resolutions. There were many such proposals--over 200--which attests to the militancy of the delegates and to your shared responsibility for the thoughts and acts of the party. The texts you have received include about 150 observations and proposals. Other proposals were too detailed or could not be taken into account because of material considerations. We will send those proposals to the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat for consideration and possible implementation at a later date. Our commission has also seen that the resolutions should be expressed in clear and readable terms and that conditions should be created for controlling their implementation, which is such an important issue.

On behalf of the commission I ask you to adopt the draft congress resolutions and decisions and to authorize the Central Committee to approve the final version of the documents.

SED's Verner Addresses Proceedings

AU171515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Address by Paul Verner, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 12 February]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Edward Gierek, dear comrades, it is with great pleasure that I convey fraternal combat greetings by the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, by the communists and all the people of the GDR, to the delegates of the Eighth PZPR Congress, to all Polish communists and the working people of the Polish People's Republic.

We communists of the GDR share your joy over the significant progress achieved by you since the sixth and seventh party congresses in the building of socialism in all fields of social life. The report of the Central Committee and the speech by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, our highly esteemed friend and comrade, Edward Gierek, have conveyed an impressive image of the significance of the achievements, and of the tasks for the further development of socialist Poland and the well-being of the Polish people.

Poland Scored Significant Successes

The good balance that can be drawn by this party congress is the result of the achievements of the workers class and all the working people of People's Poland that they have achieved under the PZPR leadership and on which we congratulate you, dear comrade, from all our heart.

We communists in the GDR are happy that our neighbor at the Oder-Neisse peace frontier, the fraternal Polish people, is proceeding on the path of building the developed socialist society.

Dear comrades, in the past year, we celebrated the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Republic and the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. Those were significant highlights in the political and social life of our peoples and in their relations with each other. Those events portrayed the greatness of all the achievements made by the communists after the liberation of our countries from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army fighting at its side, achievements that were made in a historical time in the development and deepening of the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

Life has proved just how right our unforgotten Ernst Thaelmann was when he stated on 17 July 1932 in Zabrze: "We proletarians, be we German or Polish, are not divided by our origins. We are united by all the great and living things of our class--our struggle for liberation from the capitalist yoke and imperialist slavery, and our struggle to achieve the victory of socialism." True to the legacy of such outstanding leaders of the revolutionary workers movement as Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Wilhelm Pieck and Julian Marchlewski, we advocated and are still advocating that good neighborliness, inviolable friendship and the alliance between our parties and states live indestructibly, firmly and forever in the minds and actions of our two peoples. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community we are unswervingly progressing on the path of building the developed socialist society.

Cooperation in New Dimensions

The decisive incentives for the historical process of our peoples' drawing closer together, for the all-around deepening of our friendship and cooperation have been and still are emanating from our parties, especially from the friendly meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, meetings that have become a tradition.

Significant things have been achieved in this way, be it in the goods exchange between the two countries, in specialization and cooperation, in the cultural field or in mutual tourist traffic. We may speak of truly new dimensions in cooperation. We wish and are determined to proceed purposefully on this path.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by our highest representatives, Comrade Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek, on 28 May 1977, represents the firm basis for the further shaping of our fraternal relations into the next century.

Dear comrades, the 11th meeting of our Central Committee has recently drawn an all-around balance of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th SED Party Congress and fixed the tasks for 1980. At the same time, this was the starting point of the preparations for the 10th party congress that will take place in the spring of 1981.

We were able to state that the GDR has furnished a significant contribution in the struggle for securing peace, the strengthening of socialism and anti-imperialist solidarity. The program of full employment, of popular prosperity, of growth and stability is being implemented step by step.

At the 11th meeting of our Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, pointed to the objective of "further implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy by increasing the performance and efficiency of the economy." The decisive prerequisite for this is a marked increase in the working productivity through the acceleration of the scientific-technical progress.

The agreements concluded for 1980 with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries are of great significance for the solving of the national economic tasks. They safeguard that in the future, too, more than two-thirds of the GDR's goods exchange will be carried out with CEMA countries. This is a solid basis for the growth of the national economy and for the all-around strengthening of the socialist workers and peasant state on German soil.

The GDR is making an active contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community of states, the international positions of socialism and the raising of the efficiency of our joint efforts in the struggle for the preserving and securing of peace. At present this is more than ever the central question of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community, with the USSR as its principal force. It is especially thanks to the consistent and constructive peace policy of the USSR and the fraternal countries allied with it, that in the past 35 years peace in Europe could not only be preserved, but also markedly consolidated in the seventies. At the beginning of the eighties, however, the international situation has become more complicated.

Blackmail Attempts Stand No Chance

The aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are furiously opposing our peace course. With the adoption of the long-term imperialist rearmament program of May 1978, NATO's fateful Brussels missile decision of December 1979, and the policy of continuous interference in the internal affairs of other countries, they have adopted a course of fueling the arms race and reverting to the cold war. The present Chinese leadership is backing them up considerably. It openly supports NATO's aggressive policy and rearmament measures.

As great as the dangers of an aggravation of the international situation by influential forces of imperialism may be--its purpose to arbitrarily decide over the fate of the peoples and peace will not succeed. The results achieved on the path of detente cannot be thwarted, neither by a stroke of the pen nor by noisily proclaimed anti-Soviet doctrines or attempts at blackmail. Times have changed. The policy of the socialist community is directed at the securing of peace and the thwarting of any imperialist aggression.

The constructive program for peace and security proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev in the GDR's capital meets the vital interests of all mankind. Our people almost unanimously advocated support for the Soviet peace initiative. Evidence of that is the 13.1 million signatures on a declaration of support. This popular mandate and our internationalist obligation not to permit war ever again to emanate from German soil, represent an obligation for our party and people to advocate the halting of the arms race and disarmament.

The arms race fueled by NATO obliges us to maintain our socialist military coalition's defense strength at the necessary level, together with the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time we are making an active contribution to the mobilization of all people of good will for the defense of peace. More decided than ever, we advocate that Europe develop into a continent of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation.

Solidarity With the Striving of the Peoples

We determinedly advocate the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers parties. We are on the side of all those in the world who are threatened by imperialist aggression. Our anti-imperialist solidarity now as before belongs to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We also give solidary support to the peoples of Africa and Latin America who are struggling for independence and social progress.

The GDR's party and state leadership and the GDR people support the measures taken by the Soviet Union for the securing of peace and security upon the request of the Afghan leadership.

Dear comrades, the Eighth PZPR Congress in its decisions will point out the path and goal for the further development of socialist Poland, and for the well-being of the Polish people. We wish the consultations of your party congress a successful course, and the communists and all working people of People's Poland new great successes in the implementation of the decisions of this party congress.

Long live the PZPR, the leading force of the Polish people!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

For new successes in the struggle for socialism and peace!

CSSR's Bilak Speech

AUL42230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 AU

["From the speech" by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at 12 February session of the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] The congresses of fraternal parties always have a great significance in the lives of the working people in our countries, not only because they appraise the accomplished work, but also because they work out the line of the further advance of the socialist society, he said. Not only the communists, but also all people, and the broad world public--which regards the socialist countries as the guarantors of peace, security and social progress--concentrate their attention on the congresses of communist parties in our countries.

We are sincerely glad that, on the basis of an invitation from the PZPR Central Committee, the CPCZ Central Committee has delegated us to your eighth congress. We have been charged with conveying to you, delegates of the congress, and to the communists and people of fraternal Polish People's Republic the ardent comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary--Comrade Gustav Husak--and all working people in our republic.

We have heard with great attention the report of your party's Central Committee, submitted by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a loyal son of the Polish Workers' Party, a significant representative of the international communist and workers movement and a close friend of the peoples of Czechoslovakia. Happy is the individual and the nation that has a good neighbor. The Polish People's Republic is a good neighbor. We can assure you that Poland, too, can always rely on the USSR.

The successes you have achieved in the country's economic and social development under your party's leadership fill you with justified pride. During the years since Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army--at whose side your best sons and daughters fought, in the ranks of the Wojsko Polskie--the features of your country have completely changed. Today socialist Poland is characterized by a developed industry, with a modern technology and technical equipment, a high level of education and culture, and a constantly improving living standard of the people. The renewal and magnificent reconstruction of Warsaw will always remain part of history, as a manifestation of true patriotism and the heroic efforts of the Polish people. It was also necessary to rebuild and return to life not only Warsaw, but hundreds of other cities. We congratulate you, dear comrades, from all our heart on the achieved successes.

Your successes are fruit of the creative work of the Polish workers class, farmers and the intelligentsia. They are the result of the great organizational and upbringing activities of the PZPR, which personifies the glorious traditions of Poland's revolutionary movement and which is developing these traditions further in building the socialist society. The party's great authority and the people's trust in its policy is also testified by the support for the directives on the further development of socialist Poland expressed in the preconference discussion.

We in Czechoslovakia are now concentrating all our efforts on fulfilling the 15th congress resolutions. We are devoting our primary attention to fulfill the economic plan. The results we have achieved during the 4 years show that, on the whole, we are succeeding in materializing the plans we have set ourselves. Our economy is developing dynamically; the socialist democracy is expanding and deepening; and our people's material and spiritual riches are growing. All this is placing great demands on the work of our entire party and of all working people, on the mobilization of all our reserves and possibilities.

You know that it is no easier to build an advanced socialist society than to build the foundations of socialism. The tasks are becoming increasingly complicated and demanding.

We, too, have started preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. We want to come to the congress with fulfilled tasks and a well-worked-out concept for further building a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

We fully realize that the all-around advance of Socialist Czechoslovakia is inseparably bound to the intensification and development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and other socialist countries. The conditions for developing this cooperation and for life in peace were created 35 years ago, thanks to the liberation of our countries by the Soviet Army and thanks to its victory over fascism, which has created world history.

We state with great gratification that an all-around cooperation is successfully developing between our fraternal parties and countries. This corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of both our countries. [paragraph continues]

Our friendship has firm historical roots, and it is the pride of both our parties that, throughout their existence, they conducted a joint struggle for national and social liberation and that today they are firmly marching side by side in the construction of the socialist society, helping each other and happy with the successes achieved. That was also confirmed by the recent working meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Both representatives expressed complete understanding and concurrence of opinions on the development of mutual relations and stressed the possibilities existing for their further expansion, particularly in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The friendship and alliance of our states and peoples is a common achievement. We will continue developing them, enriching them, consolidating them, and protecting them.

We can deepen mutual cooperation, build the socialist economy and guarantee the all-around socialist development of our peoples only under the conditions of peace. We are proud of jointly marching, as a firm component of the socialist community, in the first ranks of the world revolutionary progress at the side of the great Soviet Union.

We regard it as our primary task to continue contributing toward the all-around consolidation of the unity and strength of the socialist community. Extraordinary significance is attributed in this to our strengthening the political and defense function of the Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we will be celebrating this year. The successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA enables a more rapid upsurge of our countries' economies and strengthens the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

It is of basic significance for the peoples of the world that the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism is headed by the CPSU, with its wise Leninist leadership. The policy it is consistently advancing pursues mankind's most humane demands--man's right to live in peace. This also guarantees that, together with the progressive peoples of the world and in close cooperation with all revolutionary currents of the present, we will succeed in frustrating the insidious plans of imperialism. This is a principled policy, a class policy that knows no fluctuations. It is the policy of our communist parties.

Against this peace mission of the socialist countries there stand the aggressive imperialist forces and primarily the U.S. ruling circles, which are trying to return the world to the cold war period. But even this old-new policy does not surprise us in any way. The imperialist forces always manifest their reactionary, insidious mission whenever freedom, independence and progress must be suppressed. By warlike clamor and the use of diktat, aggression and various provocations they want to impede the growth of world socialism, the development of the national liberation movement and the advance of social progress. In order to justify the constant increases of feverish armament they deceive the world public by voicing various fabricated, false slogans about some kind of "threat from the East," some "Soviet supremacy," some "aggressiveness of the Warsaw Pact countries" and so forth.

With the aid of the NATO council's decision, on the production and deployment of new kinds of American nuclear weapons in certain states of Western Europe, adopted under strong U.S. pressure, the imperialist forces are striving to disrupt the existing military balance, and simultaneously giving vent to their contempt of the peaceful development in Europe. [paragraph continues]

The peoples of our continent, who had experienced both the terrors of war, and the beneficial fruit of detente and peace, are determined to fight for a lasting peace and for man's happiness. The direction that must be taken is indicated by the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, and particularly by the latest initiatives, submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment. The socialist countries are not at all concealing that the people's fight for freedom, independence and progressive development, and against imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, always had, and has, both their solidarity and their support. The imperialists and world reaction are mobilizing all means for preventing democratic and revolutionary changes in the young independent countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Therein they are significantly assisted by the policy of the Chinese leadership. All attempts at halting this logical revolutionary process, at again subjugating nations and usurping their natural riches are doomed to failure.

Our full support belongs to the just heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for building a happy socialist society and against the aggressive actions of Beijing ruling circles, supported by the imperialists.

We resolutely condemn the reactionary plotting of imperialists and Beijing rulers, aimed against the Afghan people who had thrown off the feudal fetters and taken the path of profound social changes. We ardently support the endeavors of the Afghan leadership, aimed at consistently implementing the targets of the April revolution of 1978. We highly appreciate the comprehensive international assistance granted by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in their fight for defending their inalienable rights for an independent and progressive development and against the outside aggression of counterrevolutionary forces.

Together with you we are convinced that nations will not permit the questions of peace and detente to be decided on by the forces both capable and willing to poison the international atmosphere by saber-rattling, provocations and aggressions for the sake of their profits, privileges and world domination whims. They will not permit the great, noble ideas of peaceful cooperation and young people's sports contests, represented by the Olympics, to be abused for arousing hatred among the nations and against peace, freedom and mutual understanding.

Together with other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia will continue to unwaveringly strive for halting feverish armament and for disarmament, as well as for pushing through the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We will support the nations' fight for national liberation and social progress. The countries of the socialist community can be neither intimidated nor extorted. The policy of detente must continue to be the predominant trend in international life.

Permit me, esteemed men and women comrades, to conclude by wishing you many successes in your negotiations; and by wishing the PZPR and the Polish people many successes in implementing the resolutions of the eighth congress.

Long live the PZPR! Let the international relations between the CPCZ and PZPR, between the people of Czechoslovakia and Poland, continue to strengthen! Let the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the unity of the international communist and workers movement continue to consolidate on the basis of Marxism-Leninism!

Cazacu Delivers RCP Message

AU142205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[RCP Central Committee message read by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the Eight PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 12 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, I want to extend to the delegations to the Eighth PZPR Congress, to all communists and working people in the Polish People's Republic warm comradely greetings and a message of friendship and solidarity from the Romanian communists and people, together with wishes for complete success in the progress of the congress proceedings.

Under the leadership of the PZPR the Polish people have recorded noteworthy results in implementing the Seventh PZPR Congress decisions on the path of building the developed socialist society for raising the country to new peaks of progress and socialist civilization. Socialist Poland has a developed industry, an agriculture that is constantly being modernized, a highly developed science and technology that forcefully proves the superiority of the socialist system and the devotion and creative energy of the Polish working people.

The achievements recorded in building the socialist society, Poland's contribution to the struggle for the cause of peace, detente and security and for cooperation among all nations is a contribution to increasing the prestige and influence of socialism and to the general cause of progress throughout the world.

In sincerely rejoicing at the achievements recorded by the friendly Polish people in the fatherland's continuous development and flourishing, we want to stress on this occasion the traditional relations of friendship and assistance between our peoples and countries, established throughout centuries of struggle for freedom and independence, relations which have continuously strengthened and developed as a telling expression of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the revolutionary workers' movements and between our countries in the great battle against fascism and for national and social liberation. During the years of socialist construction, relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples, strengthened by our community of systems, by our ideology and goals, were raised to a higher level. The particularly fruitful meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek have played a decisive role in strengthening and in giving an impetus to cooperation at various levels between our parties and countries.

The Romanian people are currently deeply engaged in the implementation of the decisions and goals set forth by the 12th RCP Congress, which will bring about a sustained growth of the national economy, the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields, a new quality in the overall socioeconomic activity, the improvement of our people's material and cultural living standard and the strengthening of Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

The RCP is constantly acting to continuously improve the social-political structure and to develop and deepen socialist democracy. The second congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which was held recently, was eloquent proof of the increasingly active participation of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in leading the social-political life; it forcefully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of all our people and their determination to resolutely implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Concerning itself successfully with the work of building socialism, the RCP and Socialist Romania are also carrying out an intensive international activity and make a most active contribution to strengthening cooperation and trust among nations and to the cause of detente, independence and peace throughout the world.

At this time, when contradictions between states and groups of states are sharpening, when the struggle for redividing the spheres of influence is intensifying, we must do all we can to stop the dangerous trend of international tension and to firmly reject the tendency to return to the cold war policy, we must do all we can to eliminate the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat and to promote new interstate relations and insure the continuation of the process of detente and a policy of international security, independence, peace and cooperation among peoples.

Socialist Romania acts consistently to develop relations of cooperation with all the socialist states, with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and with all world states, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Romania firmly advocates the solution of disputes, states of tension and conflict between states by exclusively peaceful means, by negotiations between the sides concerned and by completely renouncing the use or threat of force and any form of interference in internal affairs.

In struggling for peace and detente, our country acts with perseverance for establishing European security, for the complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and for thoroughly preparing--on strongly constructive bases--the coming Madrid meeting that is called upon to give a new impetus to cooperation among states and to adopt tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament. Romania is carrying out an intensive activity aimed at achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament, at establishing a new international economic order, at the triumph of the struggle for national liberation and at building a better and more just world.

Proceeding from the role the communist and workers parties play today, the RCP consistently acts to develop relations with all communist and workers parties, with the ruling socialist and social-democratic parties in the developing countries, with the national liberation movements and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. The RCP constantly bases its relations of cooperation with other political parties and forces on the principles of fully equal rights, independence and autonomy, on respect for each party's right to independently draft its political line, its strategy and revolutionary tactics--in keeping with the interests of its own people--essential requirements of the new type of solidarity and unity, in the struggle for the society's transformation, for independence, peace and social progress.

Esteemed comrades and friends, we want to express the conviction that the Eighth PZPR Congress will adopt very important decisions for the future of your fatherland and we want to convey wishes for new successes to the communists and all working people of the Polish People's Republic in their work of building the developed socialist society and in implementing the targets to be set forth by the high forum of the Polish communists.

We also take this opportunity to reassert our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$30 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For subscription information contact NTIS. Phone 557-4630 (area code 703) or write to the address shown below.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151